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A SHORT
A C C O U N T
OF THE
T O W N S H O S P I T A L
IN
G L A S G O W.
WITH THE

REGULATIONS and ABSTRACTS
of the EXPENCES for the First Eight
YEARS.

*Published by Order of the DIRECTORS of the Hos-
pital, for the Satisfaction of those who contributed
to it, and for the Information of any in other
Places, who may have Intentions of the like cha-
ritable Foundations.*

PROV. xix. 17. *He that hath Pity upon the Poor,
lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given,
will he pay him again.*

The Third EDITION enlarged, containing the pre-
sent State of the *Hospital*.

G L A S G O W.
Printed in the Year M. DCC. XLII.

A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWN'S HOSPITAL
AND
THE
WORTH

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TOWN'S HOSPITAL
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A SHORT
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Town's Hospital
IN
GLASGOW.

THE several *Corporations* or *Societies* in *Glasgow*, who have the Management of the Publick Charity Funds, after mature Deliberation, resolved to erect a large *Hospital*, for the more regular Maintenance and Employment of their *Poor* ; being greatly encouraged to take this Method, by the excellent Effects of it in many other Places ; where it has been found that *L.* 200 wisely employed this way, has afforded a better Maintenance to the *Poor*, than *L.* 300, or *L.* 400, distributed in Pensions to the same Numbers living either in separate Cottages, or in a wandering Condition.

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THE several publick Advantages they had in View, will best appear by relating the happy Effects, which, by the Blessing of God, this charitable Undertaking has actually had in this CITY, and which we have Ground to hope will be much greater in a few Years.

THE Corporations or Societies are these four. 1. *The Magistrates and Town-Council*, who manage the Revenue of the City and its charitable Funds. 2. *The Merchants-House*, who manage the Charity Funds of the Guild. 3. *The Trades-House*, who have a general Fund for the Poor of all Sorts of Artificers. 4. *The General Kirk-Session*, who dispose the Charity collected in the several Churches, or any charitable Donations made to them.

IT was concerted, That these four Societies should contribute yearly, for supporting the said *Hospital*, the following *Quota's*, beside an usual Tax laid upon all the Citizens for maintaining the *Poor*, viz.

	Sterling.
The Funds for the annual Charge	L. 140
The Town-Council,	L. 60
The Merchants-House,	L. 120
The Trades-House,	L. 250
The General-Session,	-----
	L. 570
The Tax aforesaid	L. 250

Summa, L. 820

II. AFTER

the Towns Hospital.

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II. AFTER allotting these Funds for the yearly Charge of the intended *Hospital*; a voluntary Subscription, for defraying the Expence of the Building, was proposed to the Inhabitants; who shew'd such laudable Forwardness in this Design, that their Subscriptions amounted to *Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling*, beside what is expected from some who did not at first subscribe.

The Subscriptions for the Building.

III. THE several Bodies concerned in this Publick Work, agreed that the Management of it should be in the Hands of *Forty eight* Directors, beside the Provost of the City; each of the Four Societies chusing *Twelve* Directors: That these Directors should chuse annually a Committee of Eight to meet once a Week, as the Regulations shew. And that these Directors should be chosen annually, and be vested with sufficient Powers to do every Thing needful for promoting the Design.

The Government of the House.

IV. To this *Hospital* all the poor Citizens are intituled, or such who before their Admission have resided six Years in the *City*, without having received Charity, provided that some of the Managers of the said Societies certify sufficiently that they are indigent, and proper Objects of such Charity. But the Directors never refuse to receive any Persons whatsoever, even from the remotest Places, who have happen'd to fall under any great Distress by Sickness, untill

The Persons intituled to it.

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they recover, so as to be able to return to the Places where they are known, and ought to be maintained; And a good many such Persons in most pityable Circumstances, have received Relief in this House already.

The Situation,

V. THE Magistrates and Town-Council allotted a Piece of Ground for the *House*, and for a spacious Court about it, in the *Old-Green*, near the River *Clyde*, a little below the Bridge; which Situation is very wholesom, pleasant, and commodious, on various Accounts, and particularly for good Air and Water,

The attendance given by Physicians and Surgeons,

VI. THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons made a generous Resolution, of great Importance, for encouraging the intended *Hospital*; Agreeing to attend the sick People in the *Hospital* by Turns, each Physician for a Year, and each Surgeon for an Half-year, during the first six Years after the opening of the House; giving their Advice, Attendance, and Medicines, *Gratis*, all that Time: Which charitable Resolution they have executed, beyond the time they promised with such Assiduity and Success, as gave great Relief and Comfort to the *Poor*.

The Number of the Poor in the House.

VII. THE *House* being open'd on the 15th Day of November 1733. a considerable Number of *Poor*, especially of the most destitute Sort, began to crowd into it; so that their Number amounted, on the *First* of February

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February thereafter, to *Ninety seven*; on the *First of May*, to *One Hundred and Seventeen*; on the *First of November*, to *One Hundred and Forty*; The gradual Increase may be seen in the annual Accounts subjoined, till they amounted to 258 Persons.

VIII. THO' this publick Work was begun but a few Years ago, yet the Success, which, by the Divine Blessing, it has had already, gives so promising a Prospect, that 'tis thought proper, in publishing the *Rules of the House*, with an *Abstract* of the Expences of these few Years to give also some short Account of the good Effects of this Work, for satisfying those who contributed to it, that it is in an hopeful Way of answering the Ends proposed by it.

The good Effects of the House.

THESE happy Effects either relate to the Poor themselves, or to this City, and Neighbourhood in general.

IX. As one chief Design of the *House* was, The more comfortable Maintenance of the *Poor*, so it is sufficiently known, that they are much better provided with wholesome Food, good Cloaths, clean Lodging, and all other needful Accommodations of Life, and that at a much less Charge, than they could have been otherways. The Sick are well attended, and get the Diet which Physicians judge most proper for them; the Old and Infirm get even a

1. As to the more comfortable Maintenance of the Poor.

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reasonable Choice of Diet ; so far as is consistent with necessary Frugality : Due regard being had both to what is most wholesom, and most agreeable to them : And the Poor in general are as really relieved from the Distresses of Poverty, as if they were Persons of Wealth ; disengag'd from all Anxieties about their daily Bread, and the other vexing Cares of the World, while they enjoy so many of the lawful Comforts of it, and so many Advantages for minding their highest Concerns.

The Regulations subjoined shew how clean the *Poor* are kept ; and what Care is taken about frequent washing of the several Rooms and Apartments of the *House*, as well as about the regular and orderly Diet of the *Poor*. The good Effect of all these things is, That People who used to wander about in Rags and Deformity, under the Hardships of Cold, Hunger and Nakedness, are now so much altered to the Advantage, and have so decent and cleanly an Appearance, that they seem, to those who knew them formerly, as if they were not the same Persons. The Number of such poor destitute Creatures, who have successively received this comfortable Relief from their Miseries these eight Years past, amounts to *Nine Hundred and Thirty* : so many have been enrolled since the Erection of this *House* ; beside several poor Strangers, who have been allowed to lodge here, till they re-

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recovered of their Diseases, or died.

X. AND whereas this *House* was intended not only for the comfortable Subsistence of the *Poor*, but also for promoting Industry, Sobriety, Christian Knowledge, and true Piety among them: These good Ends are daily promoted by the joint Advantages of frequent Instruction, Divine Worship Twice a Day, and by the good Education of the poor Children, employed sometimes in reading, sometimes in Work suited to their Age and Ability; by which Means, many of them have acquired such a Dexterity in useful Industry, and are contracting such an Habit of it, that their Work is become a Pleasure to them.

2. The promoting of Industry, Sobriety and Religion.

As to their Work at present, the Children are employed in teasing and spinning of Cotton, Flax, and Wool; the old Men in picking of Oakum, and Wool-combing; and the old Women, such of them as are not fit to be Nurses to the Children, or to the Sick, are employed in spinning of Linnen and Woolen Yarn. And as to such Children, as are near the Age, at which they may be fit to learn mechanick Employments, Care is taken to hasten their Education, so as they may be timeously let out to Apprenticeships: By which Means the *House* is eased of severals every Year, to make room for others.

The Poor's Work at present.

The

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The Right Honourable the Trustees for Improvement of Manufactures and Fishery have given to this *House* Twenty Pounds Sterling per Annum, for Two Schools, one for teaching to spin coarse tarred Wool, and the other for spinning of Flax, which will be of great Importance toward the charitable Designs of this *Hospital*.

The House
a Nursery
for good
Servants

XI. W H E R E A S in this, as well as in other Places, the Citizens have been much abused by Servants addicted to stealing and pilfering whatever they could easily have access to ; which has been owing, in a great Measure, to their want of good Education, and to the Practices of their younger Days, many of them having had no other way of Subsistence than by Begging or Stealing : It is already found, that this *House* prevents in some Measure these Mischiefs ; and that it will be a Nursery of honest, diligent, and faithful Servants.

'Tis also particularly appointed by the *Directors*, that the Deit of the young and healthy shall be no nicer or more expensive, than any good Artificer can ordinarily afford to his Apprentices, or any creditable House-keeper may afford to his Servants ; that there may be no Ground of suspecting, that the Young educated in this *House*, will be more expensive or uneasy Apprentices or Servants than others. And they will have this Re-

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commendation, that for some Years they have been inured to Sobriety and Diligence, and have not contracted any vicious Habits.

XII. As to Christian Knowledge, it is Christian found, that the constant Catechizing Twice Know-
every Week has a sensible good Effect, even ledge pro-
on such old People as were grossly Ignorant. moted,
And whereas many of the Children were formerly unacquainted with any thing but the Idleness and Irregularities of a vagrant Life: This *House* is, by the Divine Blessing, the Means of rescuing many from such Enormities and Miseries of a dissolute Life, into which they would have otherways run; notwithstanding of what Pensions might have been given formerly for teaching them to read in Charity Schools.

XIII. As there are several People in the This House
House, whose former good Behaviour and the Means
Piety has justly endeared them to the well- of Refor-
dispos'd People in this *City*, and whose Ex- mation.
ample and Conversation, it is hoped, will be of Extensive good Influence in this large
Hospital; so there are Instances of a visible Reformation in some others, since they came under this regular Inspection, whose former Conduct was less regular; and particularly of some, whose habitual Intemperance made the *Directors* at first demurr about admitting them into the *House*; fearing they were irreclaimable, and that their Example might
be

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be infectious. Some of these being admitted, for a Time, on Trial, have happily disappointed these Fears, and instead of proving Nuisances to the *House*, have become very useful by their Industry and exemplary Sobriety, and by persevering in so good a Course.

As to some others, who are not as yet thoroughly reformed, it is of great Importance that they are, at least, restrained from their wonted Irregularities; and the many Endeavours used for that End, promise good Effects: It being a chief Part of the Work of the *Weekly Committee*, where some of the *Magistrates* are usually present, to inquire into Irregularities, to call before them, and to rebuke Delinquents, and where the milder Methods of repeated Admonition prove ineffectual, or where the Grossness of the Fault makes it necessary, the *Magistrates* are not wanting in inflicting due Punishment, and in removing the Incurable out of this *House*, to a *Correction-House*; tho' it is but seldom that there is occasion for going that Length. By all which Inspection and Discipline, the sober People in the *House* have all imaginable Security against Disturbances from bad Company; and that even beyond what they could have elsewhere; no Part of the *Town* being under so strict and so constant Inspection.

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XIV. ALTHOUGH some of the old Pensioners upon the Charity-Funds of this City, through mistaken Notions of this *House*, did not at first embrace the Benefit of it; yet, when the Design and Management of the *House* were better known, the groundless Prejudices of many were removed, and they gladly embraced the Advantage of it; And 'tis hoped that the View now given of the Management of the *House*, shews that these People's Prejudices against it were very ill founded. To make this still more evident, it is proper to observe, that as the Advantages of the *House*, with respect to all the Necessaries of Life, are abundantly obvious, so there is no just Ground to reckon the *House* a Confinement, seeing the *Poor*, besides their going to Church every Lord's Day, to which they are obliged by the Rules, have Liberty and Encouragement to attend the several Week-Days Sermons, and are allowed after asking Leave, to go out from Time to Time to see Friends, and to walk abroad for their Health, and are indeed less confined than many Servants, in good Families, or even many honest Heads of Families in several Employments. And as to Convenience for retired Devotion, seeing the Children, who are by much the greatest Number, are generally in the Hall at School, or in the Working-Rooms; and most Part of the other *Poor* are generally thro' the Day, either in the Working-Rooms, or in the Gal-

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Galleries; there are always empty Bed-Chambers, to which People may retire from Time to Time. Nor is there any Danger of being crowded, the Children being so easily disposed of, and the *House* being so large; especially since the Additions made to it in 1734 and 1736. By all which it appears, that beside the manifold Necessaries of Life, the *Poor* in this *Hospital* enjoy a desirable Measure of Liberty, good Company, Convenience for Retirement, Peace and Quiet, Freedom from all hurtful Toil and Care, with abundant Means of Instruction and Edification.

XV. THE General good Effects of this *House*, are these following.

As *Begging* is the most miserable, so it is the most pernicious way of Life in any Society. The really Indigent spend as much of their Time going about exposed to Cold and Rain in obtaining the Necessaries of Life from others, as might, if properly employ'd in Labour suited to their Abilities, go a good way toward their Maintenance. The most dissolute Wretches betake themselves to this way of Begging, and by Clamours and counterfeited Misery rob the real *Poor* of what charitable Men design for them; while the real Objects of Charity cannot be distinguished, but are often neglected and harshly treated upon

Begging
restrained.

upon Suspicion of Fraud: And thus the worst and most slothful are encouraged in their useless and most pernicious Way of Life. And 'tis plain, that in a way of Joint-Lodging and Joint-Maintenance upon certain *Funds*, when all the Necessaries of Life are prudently bought in large Quantities in the cheapest Seasons, any given Number of real *Poor* can be comfortably maintained at one third less Charge at least, than is requisite to maintain the same Number, even in a miserable uncertain Manner, when dispersed in separate Cottages, or wandering without fixed Habitation. This will be evident to any one who considers, how much is saved in the House-Rent and Repairs of such Cottages; and how much more is saved of the high Prices at which Goods are retailed in small Quantities, in the several Seasons: And 'tis always in this Manner that the dispersed *Poor* must buy.

THIS miserable Way of Life by *Begging*, which puts the Charitable to such Expences, is now almost intirely restrained in this *City*; and would be more so, if the *Citizens* were as careful to discountenance it, as the *Magistrates* are willing to execute the Laws against it; and it is highly reasonable that the *Citizens* should discountenance it, now that none belonging to this *Place* can be under any Necessity

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cessity to follow that Practice. Whereas in former Times, Multitudes of Poor, and particularly of poor Children were continually going about, and crying at the Doors of the *Inhabitants*, it is but rarely that any thing of that Kind is observ'd now; those who did so formerly, are either provided for in the *Hospital*, or maintain themselves by their Industry, or have removed from this *Town*, to the Places which ought to support them.

NOR is there any other practicable Method of distinguishing the real Objects of Charity from those dissolute, slothful Wretches who impose upon the Publick, and live upon the Labours of the Honest and Industrious. Where such an *House* is erected, where the real Objects of Charity can be wisely supplied, there is no Pretence for tolerating Beggars. And the *Directors* have appointed proper Methods of Inquiry into the real Condition of such as desire Admittance; and require Certificates from Persons of Credit, to whom the Condition of such Petitioners is known.

XVI. THIS *Hospital* has promoted Industry, not only among those who have embraced the Benefit of it, but also among Numbers of others who have refused that Benefit, and have discovered that they were able to maintain themselves by their Work; the

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tho' they had formerly found Means by their Importunity, to impose on the Managers of publick Funds, who could hardly ever have made such Discoveries, by any other Scrutiny. When thus all Hopes of a Maintenance in Sloath are taken away, it must be of General Influence upon the lower Populace. And thus the *House* has answered the good End proposed by it, as to the Charity Funds, by easing the Publick or many such Pensioners, and New Petitioners for Pensions, as are not proper Objects of Charity, but want Money to gratify their Avarice, their Sloth, or Intemperance. This is of the greater Importance, because the Number of Pensioners on the Publick Funds, had swelled so high, of late Years, that it was not easy to spare so much out of these Funds, as was needful to support real Objects.

XVII. Several Things contribute to make the Profit of the Poors Work less Considerable than one might expect from such Numbers. As they who come unto the *House*, are generally, either so Young, or so very Old, that little Work can be expected from them: So severals of those who are capable of some Labour must be employed in taking Care of the Sick, or the Children, and other needful Services about the *House*; Beside, that it takes some Time before the Children can be taught to Work; and it is suitable to the chief Designs

Reasons
why the
Poors
Work is
not very
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able.

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of the *House*, that the Education of the Children should not be neglected, for the Profit of their Work: But now as more of them acquire a Dexterity in Spinning, and other Work; and at the same Time are come a greater Length in their Education, and that the Management of the *House* is become more easy and familiar, we find that the Work of the *House* turns to a better Account. And yet no great Matters can ever be expected from the Work done in the *House*, since so much of the Labour of the Young and Old must be employed upon the *House* it Self; Where there are but three or four hired Servants in a Family now increased to 250 Persons, the far greater Part of whom are unfit for any Work, partly by the greatest Infirmities of Old Age, and partly by being so very Young.

Argu-
ments for
Benefacti-
ons to this
House.

XVIII. As it was taken Notice of in a Paper formerly published, relating to this Design, That if once it were set on Foot, it would probably be encouraged by Donations and Benefactions; so there have not been wanting some Encouragements of that Kind, even these few Years past. But now that this Work is established on so good a Footing, and in so promising a Way, as to give great Satisfaction to those who first contributed; it is hoped that the many distinguishing Advantages, and he
extensive

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extensive Usefulness of it will be seriously considered by those whom Divine Providence has put in such Circumstances, as enable and oblige them to bestow Money for Charitable Uses. It has been frequently regretted that People of Charitable Inclinations have been often ill advised as to the particular Purposes for which they have design'd their Benefactions. Now what can have a better Title to such Destinations, than a Work of so extensive Usefulness, concerning which People have so good Assurance, that their Charity shall run no Risque of becoming a Prey to Sloth, Idleness, or Avarice; but shall be conducive, by God's Blessing, to the suppressing of these, and many other Evils: and to the promoting of Industry, Sobriety, Knowledge, and true Religion, as well as to the more Comfortable Subsistence of the Widow and Fatherless, and others of the most destitute Poor; and that not only of a small Number, or for a short space of Time, but of a great Number now, and in future Ages. The Charity given this way, is given to a lasting Fund, for promoting many inestimable Blessings to the Publick, and to Multitudes of helpless Objects, both as to Soul and Body. And all this under such regular Government and Inspection, as affords the best Precautions that Prudence can suggest against all Abuses. The whole Management continually lyes open to the View of all the Inhabitants of this

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Place; several large Societies being jointly engaged in it; and many Persons of Integrity and Prudence, are much concerned in Conscience, Credit and Interest, to study the utmost Fidelity and Exactness in it.

XIX. **W H O E V E R** considers the **A large Fund necessary.** Numbers now allowed to be admitted into this *House*, viz. 260, and the small Gains, which can be made by their Labours, will see that the annual Fund cannot be sufficient for their Maintenance: Though the Management is so exact and frugal, that the Charge of each Person at a Medium does not exceed 2d Half-penny *per Day*, or L. 3--16--0 Sterling *per An.* accounting Food, Cloathing, Fire, Candles, Washing, and even the wear of the Bed-cloaths, Repairs of the *House*, and Salaries to Mistress, Master, or Clerk, School-master and Chaplain, Physician, Chirurgeon, overseer of the Work, Singing-master for Divine Service, and hired Servants: The Diet alone does not wholly amount to three Half-pence *per Day*. The annual Fund of L 820 Sterling could only maintain at the said low rate 216 Persons, whereas the Number now to be admitted is 260. This Surplus of above 40 Persons cannot be supported by the small Profits of the Labour; so that either the Fund must be enlarged, or no more can be admitted. The Numbers soliciting
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to be admitted will in all Probability increase: So that there is no Ground of Suspicion, that any Donation will be superfluous, or beyond what the Necessity of the *Poor* will require. There is still abundant Room for such Good Works, when any Charitable Persons are inclined to them.

'Tis hoped that such Charitable Persons in this Place who formerly used to give in casual Charities what would have amounted to a considerable Sum in the Year, now that they are freed from that Charge, will think it their Duty to contribute further, as the Case of the *Poor* may require, to this incomparably more effectual Method of relieving them.

IT deserves particular Consideration, Of Addition that the Benefit of this *House* not being restricted, like many other *Hospitals*, to any certain Number, or any particular sort of *Poor*; but being designed to extend to all Sorts of *Poor* belonging to this Place; the Plan of the Building is calculated accordingly, for admitting of large Additions; so that if the Plan were compleated, the *House* might accommodate about 600 Persons.

XX. THE *Directors* had early a Design of erecting an *Infirmary* near this *Hospital*; for the greater Safety of the Healthy

The *Infirmary* built.

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Healthy, as well as for the better accomodation of the Diseased : And at last compleatly finished a convenient large *Infirmary* in *December* 1739 : But, because of the extraordinary Rigour of that *Winter*, they removed none of the Sick into it, till *March* 1740 : From which Time, there have been from 15, to 40 Persons under Cure, or managed as aged Bed-rid Persons ought to be.

Number of Beds. IN this *Infirmary* 36 Beds are already set up ; and it can contain 12, or 14 more ; which may accomodate at once 60, or 70 Persons ; where malignant or infectious Distempers don't require, that all the Sick should be kept separated from each other.

Cells for Mad-men. THERE are fix vaulted Cells for mad People, the first of that Kind built in *North-Britain* ; well suited to their Purpose. There are also Grass-Walks at each End of the *Infirmary*, inclosed with Walls, for the Use of these unhappy Persons during their calm Intervals, or that of any other Patients, for whom Walking may be convenient. The *Directors* have also resolved to build some more Cells this *Summer*.

Other Conveniences. THERE are Nurses and Keepers to give all proper Attendance ; and Eight small Chambers for reduced People, who have lived in a better Condition of Life ; or for such as would suffer by any Noise.

The Operation Chamber. THERE is also a large Chamber for Chirurgical Operations well illuminated ; where

where it is intended, that the Physician who attends the *Hospital* shall give Lectures, to the Apprentices of Chirurgeons or other Students, upon the Diseases which may prevail in the *Infirmary*. This may prove a very useful Part of Education in that Profession.

IN this *Infirmary* for these two Years past many Rheumatick Fevers, Pleuritick Disorders, inveterate Scurvies, scrophulous Distempers, Jaundice, Dropfies, &c. have been successfully managed, and many perfectly cured. Some mad Persons have recovered the Use of their Reason.

FROM November 1733, to November 1740 the Physicians of this *City* gratuitously gave constant Attendance by Turns. The Chirurgeons in like manner gave their Attendance and Medicines for the same Time. But now a small Salary of *L. 5 Sterling* per An. is given to one of the younger Physicians, who has always Access to consult the Elder in any Difficulty: And *L. 15 per An.* is settled on a Chirurgeon, for his Attendance and Medicines.

THE Charges of building the *Infirmary* with its Appurtenances, and furnishing it as the *Infirmary* at present, amounted to *L. 563--10--6 Sterling*, which Sum was chiefly raised by voluntary Subscriptions of the Citizens, amounting to *L. 383--15--6*. There were also several charitable Donations, and Legacies which made up the rest of the Sum.

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The Rates
of admiffi-
on to the
Infirmary.

THE *Directors* have refolved, that all the Inhabitants of *Glasgow* who are Poor, fhall be admitted for Cure into this *Infirmary*, when they defire it without any Charge. Such of the Inhabitants as are not indigent, fhall be admitted at low Rates; from Seven to Twenty Shillings *per Month*, according to their Ability and Station; for Lodging, Diet, Attendance and Medicines.

SUCH as don't belong to the *City*, and are able to pay for their Maintenance, fhall have Access to be cured in this *Infirmary*, at fuch moderate Rates as the weekly *Committee* fhall appoint, confidering the Circumftances of the Perfons applying for this Benefit.

XXI. ORPHANS too, or other Children may be received into the *House* for a Virtuous Education, even tho' their Friends are not Indigent, but like this manner of Education, provided that fuch Friends engage to give a reasonable annual Payment for their Maintenance, or give fuch a Sum at once as will anfwer the Expence for any Term of yours agreed upon.

THE *Directors* have alfo in View other Charitable and generous Defigns to which the *House*, if duly encouraged, might be made Subfervient, to the Satisfaction of Intelligent and well difpofed Perfons.

IT is one Defign of publishing this Account with the following Regulations, together with an Abstract of the Management for thefe few Years paft, that they
any

who have contributed, to this Work, or any others, upon a View of the present Management, may offer to the *Directors*, or their *Committee* such Proposals, or Advices, as they judge useful for promoting the Design of the *House*, either by rendering it more beneficial for the *Poor*, or by rendering the *Poor* more beneficial to the *Publick*. The weekly *Committee* will, with great Pleasure, hearken to every Proposal of that Kind.

AND 'tis hoped that the good Success of this Design in *GLASGOW* will encourage other Cities, and all the Shires in *Scotland* to follow the Example, and extend these important Advantages to all Parts of this Country.



REGULATIONS

Of the *Towns Hospital.*

Rules relating to the Directors.

I. **T**HAT all the *Directors* meet Quarterly at the *Hospital*, on the third *Thursdays* of the Months of *February*, *May*, *August*, and *November*, at Three a Clock Afternoon; in order to examine the Accounts, and to inspect the Management of the preceeding Quarter: And, besides these stated Meetings, intermediate Meetings are to be called, when Need requires, by the *Provost* or eldest *Magistrate*, and each *Director* who is absent, is to pay *One Shilling* for the use of the *Poor* of the *Hospital*.

II. **T**HAT a Committee of *Directors* be annually chosen, at the Quarterly Meeting in *November*, consisting of Eight, Two out of each of the *Four Societies*, who, with those that visit the *House* the preceeding Week, will be *Thirteen*, and *Three* of these shall be a *Quorum*; to meet in the *Hospital* every *Tuesday*, at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, for inspecting the Management of the *House*, and the Behaviour of all Persons in the *Hospital*: This Committee shall admit such *Poor* as they find have a Right by Law, and are duly recommended; and shall record their Proceedings, that they may from Time to Time be laid before the stated *General Meetings* of the *Directors*. Each *Director*, who attends this Committee, is to have a Voice in it.

III. **T**HAT

III. THAT the *House* shall be visited by a *Director* every Day, except *Sunday* and *Tuesday*, and the *Overseer* of the *House* shall every Morning advertise each *Director* when it comes to his Turn: The *visiting Directors* shall write down in a Book, appointed for the Purpose, what they find needful to remark: And whosoever neglects to visit the *House* in his Turn, shall pay a *Shilling*; and *Six Pence* more, if he does not attend the next *Weekly Committee*; for the use of the *Poor*.

IV. THE Ministers are to *Catechize* the *Poor* in the *House*, and to inspect their *Morals*, by Turns, through the Year.

V. THE Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace, having given Orders to their Officers and Constables to take up, by Order of the *Directors*, such *Vagrants* as they find begging at Doors or on the Streets, the *Directors* are to be careful in causing seize such *Vagrants* where ever they can be found.

Rules relating to the Overseers, viz. the Master and Mistress of the House.

I. THAT they admit no *Poor* into the *House*, but such as are enrolled by the *Weekly Committee*, except in Cases of extraordinary Necessity. And the *Committee* shall admit none but upon Recommendation in writing, from some of the Magistrates, Ministers, Dean of Guild or Deacon Conveener. The Form of Recommendation is as follows; "To the *Weekly Committee* of *Directors* of the *Towns Hospital*: Receive into the *House*, if duly qualified. A. B. aged born who has lived in this *Town* Years, and has been supplied out of the *Poors* Money of *Society*." (After this their Trade or former Way of

of Living must be specified, and the Recommender must sign it.)

II. THE *Directors* enact, That the *Master*, *Mistress*, *Chaplain*, and *Servants* in the *Hospital* be annually chosen, at the Quarterly Meeting in *August*; and that notwithstanding of their being chosen and agreed with for a Year, yet in Case of any irregular Behaviour, or Incapacity, or any other Cause, the *Directors* reserve to themselves a Power to dismiss them when they think fit; and upon these Terms, they are to be chosen and agreed with and not otherwise.

III. THE *Master* is to keep a Register of the Names, Ages, and Designations of all who are admitted into the *House*; and of the Time of their Death, or when any of them go out of the *House*.

IV. HE shall also keep a *Journal* and a *Leger*, containing an Account of all the *Viſtuals*, *Cloaths*, and *Goods* that are brought to be manufactured, with an Account how such *Goods* are disposed of; in such Manner, that the whole *Expence* of the *House*, and the *Profit* of the *Poor's Work* may be seen at one View: Which *Books* are to be open to any of the *Directors* or *Contributers*, when they please to inspect them.

V. HE is to order the Windows to be opened for *airing* of the *House* as oft as is needful, and to take care that all the *Fires* be *extinguished* against *Nine* a Clock at Night, excepting such *Fires* as are necessary for the Sick.

VI. THE *Mistress* is to appoint proper Persons for washing the Linnens; and shall order the whole *House* to be washed every *Saturday-Morning*, and the Stairs and Entries to be wash'd again every *Wednesday-Morning*; the Rooms to be swept once a Day, and
the

the Beds to be made and swept below, She is likewise to order the Diet of the whole *House* every Day.

VII. THE *Mistress* shall each Day write down the Number of the Family; and keep a particular Account of the Quantities of each Sort of *Provisions* used each Day, and lay the same before the Committee Weekly.

VIII. THAT the *Master* and *Mistress* shall buy the *Provisions*, *Cloaths*, and *Materials* for *Work*: They shall order proper *Work* for particular Persons, and dispose of what is manufactured to the best Advantage; and in general, they are to assist one another in every Thing that can contribute to the Interest of the *House*.

IX. WHEN the Committee thinks any of the *Boys* sufficiently educated, the *Master* of the *Hospital* is to enter into Indentures for them in the Name of the *Directors*, engaging for their Service during Seven Years to any Farmer, or Tradesman who inclines to take them, and engages to supply them with Food and Cloathing, and to teach them the Art or Trade: And in like Manner to indent for the *Girls* for Three Years, when they go to common Service; and for Five Years, when they are to be taught a Trade; The *Hospital* sending them out well cloathed; and being ready to receive them again in Case of Sickness, till they recover, if the *Master* desires it.

X. BESIDE the *Master* and *Mistress*, one of the *Directors* is to appoint a *General Overseer*, and constant Member of the Committee; who inspects into the Conduct of all Persons in the *House*, and is to report his Observations from Time to Time to the Committee: And is also to take care that the several Societies duly pay their *Quota's* for the Maintenance of the *House*.

Rules

RULES relating to the SCHOOL-MASTER.

I. **H**E is to perform *Divine Worship* in the *Hall* at Twelve a Clock every Day, and Seven a Clock every Night; and is to officiate to the whole *House* in asking a Blessing and returning Thanks at Meals.

II. **H**E is to teach all the Children to read, and to teach the Boys Writing together with the five common Rules of Arithmetick; and is to spend six Hours in the Day in Teaching from the First of *February* to the End of *October*, and four Hours from the First of *November* to the End of *January*.

III. **H**E is to Catechize both Young and Old Two Hours every *Tuesday* Afternoon, and also on *Sunday* Afternoon from Five to Six, and is to perform *Divine Worship* on *Sunday* immediately after the Catechizing is over.

IV. **H**E is to walk immediately behind the Children of the *House* as they go to Church, and return from it; and is to sit in the Church within View of the Children.

V. **H**E is to assist the *Overseers* in what they find needful to employ him in for the Interest of the *House*, after his Hours of Teaching are over: And neither he nor any of the *Overseers* are to go out of the *House* without giving Notice where they are to be found.

Rules

RULES relating to the NURSES.

I. **T**HERE shall be proper *Nurses* appointed to attend the Sick, who shall be obliged to keep the Rooms, and every thing about the Sick clean : When there has been any malignant Distemper, or when the sick Person dies, the Bed-cloaths and the whole Room where the sick Person lay shall be washed, before any other shall ly in it : The *Nurse* shall be accountable to the *Mistress* of the *House* for the Cloaths, and every thing else belonging to the Deceased.

II. **T**HERE shall be Women appointed to attend the Children, who are to have them washed, combed and dressed every Morning : All these *Nurses* are to be subject to the *Mistress*, and receive Directions from her.

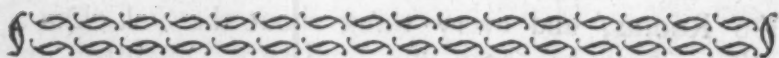
RULES relating to the COOK.

I. **T**HE *Cook* is to make ready the whole Victuals of the *House*, to bake the Bread, and brew the Ale ; and may call for the Assistance of any of the *Poor* in the *House*.

II. **H**E shall teach the Children the Way of preparing the Victuals, baking of Bread, and brewing of Ale, to fit them for Service ; and for that End is to have

have Four of them by Turns every Day in the Kitchen.

III. HE shall be obliged to have the Dishes washed Thrice a Day, and the Kitchen washed three Times every Week.



RULES relating to the POOR.

I. **T**HAT all Persons on their Admission be examined by the *Surgeon* and *Nurse* whether they have any infectious Distemper, and shall be washed as soon as they are taken in, if it may be without Prejudice to their Health; such as are found to be nasty, or have any infectious Distemper, shall be put into particular Rooms, and not be removed until they are perfectly clean.

II. **T**HAT new cloathing be given to all the *Poor* on their Admission, and the old Cloaths clean'd and mended for the Use of the Owners. The Cloaths of the Children shall be all of one Colour, viz. Blew mounted with Red.

III. **A**LL who go out of the *House* without Leave, or who bring in strong Liquors into the *House*, or who are found Drunk, or who shall swear, curse, or disturb the *House* with Clamour, or who shall not go Twice every Lord's Day to Church, (when able) or who shall ask Money from those that come to see the *House*, shall for the first Fault lose their next Meal, for the second be denied Victuals for

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for a whole Day, and locked up in a Room; for the third Fault punish'd as the *Magistrates* shall think fit.

IV. **W H O V E R** are found stealing any Goods belonging to the *House*, or to any other Person, care shall be taken, that they shall be punished as the Law directs.

V. **T H A T** all who shall be employed in any Labour, shall constantly repair to such Rooms in the *House* as are appointed for that Purpose, where they shall work orderly at such Business, and so many Hours as the *Overseers* shall appoint to each of them, according to their Age and Ability: Whosoever shall neglect or refuse to do this, shall be punished as the *Magistrates* think fit.

VI. **T H A T** all Persons in Health, both *Young* and *Old* shall be out of their Bed at the ringing of the Morning-Bell, which shall be rung in the Months of *January* and *February* at Seven a Clock, in *March* at Six, from the First of *April* to the End of *August* at Five, in *September* at Six, in *October* at Seven, in *November* and *December* at Eight; and that all go to Bed, from the First of *March* to the End of *September* at Ten a Clock at Night; and from the First of *October* to the End of *February* at Nine. And the Doors shall be locked at Ten a Clock every Night.

Each Person shall change his Linens Once every Week.

In accommodating the *Poor*, Regard is to be had to the different Stations of Life they have formerly been in, which is to be at the Discretion of the Weekly *Committee*.

34
The Diet for all Persons above Fifteen Years of Age.

Regulations of the .

	BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	SUPPER,
SUNDAY,	Oat-mealPot- age and Ale.	Bread and Ale.	Broth with Flesh & Bread.
MON.	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Butter, or Cheese.	Oat-mealPot- tage and Ale.
TUES.	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Herring.	<i>Ditto.</i>
WEDNES.	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	<i>Ditto.</i>
THURS.	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Cheese.	<i>Ditto.</i>
FRI.	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth without Flesh, with Herring or Cheese & Bread.	<i>Ditto.</i>
SATUR-	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread with Herring or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>

BUTTER-MILK, commonly called Sowre-Milk, is to be given in Summer instead of Sweet-Milk or Ale. And in the Season, fresh Herrings, Greens, Potatoes, and other Roots are to be given, at the Discretion of the *Mistress*.
The

The Diet for all Persons under Fifteen Years of Age.

The Diet for all Persons under Fifteen Years of Age.

Towns Hospital.

35

	BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	SUPPER,
SUNDAY,	Pease-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	Bread and Butter.	Broth with Bread
MON.	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	Bread & Broth without Flesh.	Oat-meal Pottage with Ale or Milk.
TUES.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
WEDNES.	Pease-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
THURS.	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
FRI.	Pease-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
SATUR.	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>

THE Diet of the Sick is to be as the *Physician* who attends the *Hospital* shall think proper.

A N
A B S T R A C T
O F T H E
Expences of the Hospital.

From November 1733, to November 1734.

P R O V I S I O N S.

	Lib.	sh.	d.
O AT-Meal, 203 Bolls, 14 Pecks,	107	00	03
Pease-Meal, 11 Bolls, 6 Pecks,	3	17	10
Fresh Beef, 2845 lib. and an Half,	21	04	10
Salt Beef, 49 Stone, 14 lib.	5	12	06 ¹ / ₂
Mutton, Veal, &c.	1	19	03
Fish,	4	19	06
Fresh Butter, 75 lib. and an Half,	1	05	06
Salt Butter, 17 Stone,	4	00	03
Cheese, 21 Stone, 11 lib. and an Half,	3	01	07 ¹ / ₂
Barley, 24 Ct.	8	06	08
Groats, 147 Pecks,	9	14	00
Pease, 102 Pecks,	3	07	8
Potatoes, 3 Pecks,	0	01	06
Herbs and Roots, &c.	5	01	06 ¹ / ₂
Eggs, 434 Doz.	3	04	03
Salt, 143 Pecks, and an Half	3	15	00
Ale, 1198 Gallons	42	18	07 ¹ / ₂
Sweet Milk, 985 Pints	7	04	11
Sowre Milk, 6019 Pints	13	09	05 ¹ / ₂
Aquavite, 25 Pints, and an Half	1	11	08

Sherry, Sugar, &c. for the Sick	258	16	11 ¹ / ₂
		2	09
			I
			Main-

Provisions.

37
Lib. sh. d.

Maintenance of disorderly Persons sent to the <i>House of Correction</i>	}	1 13 00
Charge on Provisions, as <i>Cartage</i> , <i>Porterage</i> , <i>Baking of Bread</i> , &c.	}	6 19 03 ¹ / ₂
		L. 269 18 03 ¹ / ₂

On Calculation it is found that the *Expence of Diet* for each Person in the Day, is One Penny and seven Twelfths of a Penny, *Sterling*, or Nineteen Pennies. *Scots*.

Cloathing.

L INNENS of fundry Kinds	24 03 06 ¹ / ₂	
Woolens of fundry Kinds	61 04 11 ¹ / ₂	
Furniture for Cloathing and Taylors	}	24 04 03
Accounts		
Shoes		08 16 04
		118 09 00 ⁶ / ₁₂

Household-Charges.

COALS, 336 Carts	L. 21 14 03
Candles, 12 Stone	03 05 04 ¹ / ₂
Soap and Stearch, &c.	08 03 04 ¹ / ₂
Overseers and School-Master's Sallaries	31 13 04
Servants Wages	05 11 10
Petty Charges	14 14 01 ¹ / ₂

L. 85 02 03²/₃

<i>Expence of Provisions</i>	L. 269 18 03 ² / ₃
<i>Cloathing</i>	118 09 06 ⁶ / ₁₂
<i>Household-Charges</i>	85 02 03 ² / ₃
<i>Total of the Expence</i>	L. 473 09 08 ⁶ / ₁₂

There was gained this Year by Spinning of Cotton, Wool and Lint, and picking of Oakum. } L. 11 17 02

A B S T R A C T

of the
Expences of the Hospital.

From November 1. 1734, to November 1. 1735

Provisions of Sundries, viz.

	Lib.	sh.	d.
O AT Meal, 306 Bolls, 7 Pecks,	176	14	2½
Pease Meal, 7 Bolls, 8 Pecks	2	10	3½
Fresh Beef 3687 lib.	29	16	11
Salt Beef, 1872 lib.	13	03	0
Mutton, Veal, &c.	3	00	2½
Fish, viz. Fresh and Salt Herrings	9	15	0
Herbs and Roots, 379 Stone, 12 lib.	6	10	10
Butter, 35 Stone	8	08	9½
Cheese, 50 Stone, and 3 lib.	6	13	2½
Eggs, 673 Dozen	5	2	2
Barley, 3624 lib.	12	15	0
Groats, 225 Pecks	16	14	0
Pease, 80 Pecks	2	09	4
Ale, 1359 Gallons, 7 Pints	52	09	9
Sweet Milk, 785 Pints	5	10	6½
Sowre Milk, 6967 Pints	15	15	6½
Spirits, 27 Pints	1	13	3
Petty Provisions, viz. 159 Pecks of Salt			
Sherry, Sugar, for the Sick, and Maintenance of Persons sent to the Correction-House.	20	13	8

L. 389 15 1½
Cloathing.

Brough
Linen
Wool
Furnit
Shoes

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Salt
Fish
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Herb
Butt

CLOATHING.

	Lib.	sh.	d.
Brought from proceeding Page	389	15	1 ⁵ / ₈
Linens of sundry Kinds	20	4	11 ¹ / ₂
Woollens of sundry Kinds	12	18	10
Furniture for Cloathing and Taylors Wages	37	05	7 ¹ / ₂
Shoes	10	15	1

Household-Charges.

COALS 518 ¹ / ₂ Carts	32	16	7
Candles 20 Stone, 2 lib.	5	3	6
Soap and Starch, &c.	8	12	3
Overseers and School-Masters Salaries	29	13	4
Servants Wages	4	4	8
Petty Household-Charges, Cartage, } Porterage, Baking of Bread, &c. }	27	12	1
Total of the Expence	L.	610	9 6 ⁵ / ₈

N. B. Gained this Year by Spinning of Cotton, Wool, Flax, and picking of Oakum, L. 31 16 10¹/₂ and saved by Work of Women in making and mending Cloaths, 14 3 8.

The Numbers during this Year, from Jannary 1. 1735, to January 1. 1736, increased from 158, to 184 Persons.

An Abstract of the Expences of the Hospital, from Nov. 1. 1735, to Nov. 1. 1736, viz.

Provisions of Sundries.

O A T Meal, 382 Bolls, 2 Pecks	204	02	2
Fresh Beef, 475 7 ¹ / ₂ lib.	39	02	3
Salt Beef, 2312 lib.	16	12	8
Fish, viz. Salt and Fresh Herrings, &c.	7	00	0
Mutton and Veal, &c.	4	18	5
Herbs and Roots, 550 ¹ / ₂ Stone	9	10	11
Butter, 43 Stone, 5 lib.	10	12	2
	391	18	7

Brought from the last Page	391	18	7
Cheefe, 45 Stone. 13 ¹ / ₄ lib.	6	15	6
Eggs, 1006, Dozen	7	19	7
Barley, 4874 lib.	18	10	6
Groats, 275 Pecks	20	18	7
Ale, 2503 Gallons, 5 Pints, Scots	65	16	10 ¹ / ₂
Sweet Milk, 992 Pints, Ditto	7	4	11 ¹ / ₂
Sowre Milk, 7157 Pints, Ditto	15	17	8
Spirits, 42 Pints, Ditto	2	11	10
Petty Provisions, 252 Pecks of Salt,]	25	00	5 ¹ / ₂
19 ¹ / ₂ Pecks of Potatoes, Sherry, &c.]			
	L.	462	14 7 ¹ / ₂

C L O A T H I N G

L Inens of fundry Kinds	23	13	6 ¹ / ₂
Woolens, Ditto	41	8	2
Furniture for Cloathing	17	8	8 ¹ / ₂
Shoes, &c.	16	17	11

Household-Charges.

C O A L S, 363 Carts	22	7	5
Candles, 27 Stone	6	14	4
Soap and Starch, &c.	10	01	9 ¹ / ₂
Overseers and School-Masters Salaries	26	13	4
Servants Wages	5	3	2
Petty Household Charges	39	13	6

Total of the Expence L. 672 16 6¹/₂

N. B. There was gained this Year]
 by Spinning of Cotton, Flax, Wool,] L. 39 5 1
 and by picking of Oakum.

Saved by the Work of the House in
 making and mending the Cloaths of } 22 3 4
 People in the House.

The Numbers increased from Jan. 1. 1736, to
 Jan. 1. 1737, from 184, to 231 Persons.

N. B. To prevent Frauds which some may commit by concealing their Effects, and afterward selling them for Drink; 'tis ordered by the *Directors*, that Persons come to Age who are presented to the *House*, should bring an *Inventory* of their Effects attested by the Elder of their Quarter, and some creditable Neighbour; or a Certificate from them that they have no Effects.

A N
A B S T R A C T
O F T H E
E X P E N C E S
O F T H E
H O S P I T A L;

For the Years, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740.
and 1741.

D

Provisions.

For the Year 1737, Eaters at a *Medium* each Day,
227 cost about $2\frac{1}{4}d$ per Day or L. 3-8-5 per *Annum*.

Meal of	{	Oats	422	{	L. 219 3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Bolls			
Total Meal each Year			422	219	3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beans and Pease			(		
Groats		Bolls	(	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 11 6
Salt			(	16 $\frac{5}{16}$	6 11
Petty Provisions				21	17 5
Flesh	-		{	8414	66 11 2
Fish	-			14	3 1
Greens and Roots	Pounds		{	10944	12 12 7
Butter	-			544	9 14 9
Cheafe	-			626	5 10 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley	-			4868	17 11 6
Tobacco	{	Cut	-	30	1
	{	Roll	-	38	1 11 8
	{	Snuff	-	20	1
Ale	-		{	20010	53 10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	{	Sweet	Pints	921	5 5 11
	{	Sour		9382	20 1 4
Spirits	-			45-	2 19 4
Eggs		Dozens		1075,	7 8 3
Tottal Annual Provisions			L. 493 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
			For		

Provisions.

43

For the Year 1738, Eat-
ers at a *Med.* each Day
206, cost about $2\frac{1}{6}$ per
Day, L. 3 3 9 per
Annum.

For the Year 1739, Eat-
ers at a *Medium* each
Day 221, cost about
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Day,
L. 3-11-9 $\frac{5}{11}$ per *An.*

368 $\frac{6}{19}$ L. 190 17 7

437 L. 225 18 3

368 $\frac{6}{19}$	190	17	7
19 $\frac{5}{16}$	19	9	6-
15	6	-	-
	21	18	9-
7075	53	1	2
	8	3	9
11000	11	12	3
738	10	15	1
1067 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	11	-
4192	13	17	8-
31	1	-	6
40	1	13	4
25	1	5	
20129 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
509	4	14	6
6278	13	2	
34-	2	1	10
850 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	5-

L. 419 10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

437	225	18	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
23 $\frac{5}{8}$	23	13	1
16 $\frac{1}{8}$	6	9	
	26	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7836 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7	15	2
10712	11	6	8
1176	16	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1360	8	1	1
3468	12	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
34	1	2	8
46	1	18	4
30	1	10	
21165	49	18	6 $\frac{5}{6}$
1121	8	3	5
6110	13	1	6
85	4	8	3
728	5	12	6

L. 486 13 9 $\frac{5}{4}$
Linnens

Cloathing.

		<i>An. 1737.</i>			
		<i>L.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
Linens	Ells {	1419½	34	10	943½
Woollens		999½	53	13	875
Furniture for Cloathing			20	10	
Shoes	Pair [	188	19	2	136
<i>Tottall of Annual Cloathing</i>		<i>L. 127 7 4½</i>			

Coals	Carts	560	29	13	2	534
Candles	Pounds	496	8		4	578
Materials for Washing			13	18	7	
Salleries and Servants Wages			43	19	10	
Houſhold Charges and Furniture			71	7	8½	

Charges of ſundries.

Tottall }	Houſhold Charges	<i>L.</i>	166	19	7½
	Annual Cloathing	<i>L.</i>	127	7	4½
	Annual Proviſions	<i>L.</i>	493	4	3¼

Tottall *Annual Charges* *L.* 787 11 3¼

Gained by *Manufactorys* *L.* 40 5 11½
L. 419

Cloathing.

45

An. 1738.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>d.</i>
943 ¹	25	9	9 ¹ ₂
875	31		1 ¹ ₃
	17	7	10
136	15	6	6

L. 89 4 3¹₂

534	35	10	7
578	9	6	6
	12	19	8 ¹ ₄
	44	8	10
	82	07	8 ¹ ₃

An. 1739.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1714 ³ ₄	41		2 ¹ ₂
1414 ⁴ ₄	49	19	11 ³ ₄
	11	13	
175	21		1

L. 123 13 3¹₂

525	39	19	4
576	10	13	10
	13	9	9
	46		
	74	4	7

Charges of

sundries.

<i>L.</i> 183	13	3 ¹ ₁₂
<i>L.</i> 89	4	3 ¹ ₆
<i>L.</i> 419	10	10 ³ ₄

L. 692 8 5¹₂

L. 59 7 2¹₂

<i>L.</i> 184	7	6
123	13	3 ¹ ₃
486	13	9 ¹ ₄

L. 794 14 6¹₁₂

L. 53 9 6
For

An. 1740, Eaters 259, cost about $2\frac{1}{8}$ per Day, or

L. 3 4 10 $\frac{11}{12}$ per Annum.

Meal of	Oats	Bolls	443 $\frac{14}{16}$	}	268	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Bear Pease		6 $\frac{1}{8}$				

Total Meat this Year		449 $\frac{15}{16}$		l. 268	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beans and Pease		8 $\frac{12}{16}$	-	6	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Groats	Bolls	18 $\frac{12}{16}$		28	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt		18 $\frac{2}{16}$		7	10	2
Petty Provisions				28	18	11
Flesh						
Fish						
Greens and Roots						
Butter						
Cheafe						
Barley						
Tobacco						
Ale						
Milk						
Spirits						
Eggs						
Total annnal Provisions.						

Total annnal Provisions. L. 546 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linens

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Cloathing, &c.

			L.	sh.	d.
Linens	Ells	1554 $\frac{3}{4}$)	35		1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woolings		933)	36	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture for Cloathing			17	8	2
Shoes	Pairs	142	17	11	1

Total Annual Cloathing L. 106 7 3 $\frac{5}{8}$

Coals	Carts	701	-	50	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Candles	Pounds	608	-	9		10
Materials for Washing			-	8	6	11
Salleries and Servants	Wages			47	8	10
Houshold Charges and Furniture			L. 70	17	3	

(Houshold Charges		L. 186	13		
<i>Total</i> (Annual Cloathing	-	106	7	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	
(Annual Provisions		546	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Total Annual Charges L. 839 7 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Gained by Manufactorys L. 60 8 3

For the Year 1741, Eaters 258, cost about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Day, or L. 3 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Annum.

Meal of	Oats	369 $\frac{1}{8}$	} 274 3 11
	Bear	Bolls 63 5 $\frac{1}{16}$	
	Peafe	21 $\frac{1}{8}$	
	Indian Corn	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Total Meal 464 $\frac{7}{16}$ 274 3 11 Beans

Provisions, &c.

Beans and Pease		1		18	8
Groats	Bolls	14	25	4	-
Salt		18 ¹	7	19	9 ¹
Petty Provisions			23	5	6 ¹
Elefh	Pounds	5681	49		6
Fish			14	16	11 ¹
Greens and Roots		8116	9	12	-
Butter		832	16	7	6 ¹
Cheefe		1642	15	10	9 ¹
Barley		3557	20	1	5
(Cut		44	1	9	4
Tobacco (Roll		95 ¹	3	13	2 ¹
(Snuff		99 ¹	3	12	1 ¹
Ale		13826	46	10	6 ¹
Milk (Sweet	Pints	790	6	11	8
(Sour		4412	10	11	4 ¹
Spirits		44 ¹	4	8	-
Eggs	Dozens	433-	3	19	6 ¹
Total Annual Provisions			L. 537	16	9 ¹

Linens	Ells	883	20	3	10
Woollens		750	24	7	5 ¹
Furniture for Clothing		-	16	2	8 ¹
Shoes	Pairs	93	11	19	9 ¹

Total Annual Clothing L. 72 13 9¹

Coals	Carts	459	30	15	3
Candles	Pounds	272	5	14	4
Materials for Washing		-	10	6	8 ¹
Salleries and Servants Wages			L. 62	8	5
Houfhhold Charges and Furniture			75	-	5 ¹

(Houfhhold Charges L. 184 5 2¹

Total (Annual Clothing - 72 13 9¹

(Annual Provisions - 537 16 9¹

Total Annual Charges L. 794 15 9¹

Gained by Manufactoiys L. 65 13 7¹

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